

B. AUSTIN & C. F. WISE
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.
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ALLANEOUS.
THE MISSISSIPPI.

[BY EDMUND FLAGG.]
You, exulting and abounding river!
Along thy ways a blessing as they flow
Through banks whose beauty would endure forever,
Could man but leave thy bright creation so.
It is surely no misnomer that this giant stream
has been styled the "eternal river"—the "terrible
Mississippi," for we may find none other, embody-
ing so many elements of the fearful and the sub-
lime. In the wild ice-lakes of the far frozen north,
and a solitude broken only by the shrill clang of
the icy water-falls, is its home. Gushing out
from its fountains, clear as the air-bell, it sparkles
over the white pebbly sand beds, and breaking over
the beautiful falls of the "laughing water," it
takes up its majestic march to the distant deep.
Rolling onward through the shades of magnificent
forests, and hoary, castellated cliffs, and beautiful
meadows, its volume is swollen as it advances, un-
til it receives to its bosom a tributary—a rival—a
conqueror, which has roamed three thousand miles
for the meeting; they meet, and their original fea-
tures are lost forever. Its beauty is merged in sub-
limity. Pouring along in its deep bed the bound-
less waters of streams, which drain the broadest val-
leys on the globe—sweeping onward in a boiling
fury, turbid, always dangerous—tearing
away from time to time its deep banks, with their
calcareous deposits of living verdure, and then, with
their own deposition of a conqueror, throwing them
again, governed by no principle but its own
will—the dark majesty of its features con-
spires up an emotion of the sublime, which defies
comparison or parallel. And then, when we think
of its lonely course, journeying onward in proud,
solitary grandeur through forests dark with
the lapse of centuries—pouring out the ice and
snow of arctic lands, through every temperature
of climate, till at last it leaves free its mighty bosom
beneath the line—we are forced to yield our
minds in uncontrolled admiration of its gloomy mag-
nificence. And its dark, mysterious history, too,—
those fearful scenes of which it has alone been the
witness—the venerable tombs of a race departed,
which shadow its waters—the savage tribes that
have been its foster-sons—the germs of civilization
sprouting upon its borders, and the deep solitude,
undisturbed by man, through which it rolls, all con-
spire to thrill the fancy. Centuries on centuries,
and yet its cycle upon earth, have rolled away; waves of
war have swept the broad fields of the old
world—a hundred generations have arisen from the
ashes, and flourished in their freshness, and with-
in the tomb; and the Pharaohs, and the Pro-
phets, the Caesars, and the Caliphs, have thundered
over the nations and are passed away; and here,
amid these terrible solitudes, in the stern majesty
of loneliness, and power, and pride, have rolled on-
ward, these deep waters to their destiny!

"Who gave you your invulnerable life,
Your strength, your speed, your fury, and your joy?
Gave I the torrents, like a shout of nations,
Answer?
There is, perhaps, no stream which presents a
greater variety of feature than the Mississippi, or
phenomena of deeper interest, whether we regard
the soil, productions, and climate of its valley, its
individual character, and that of its tributaries, or
the outline of its scenery and course. The conflu-
ents of this vast stream are numerous, and each one
brings in a tribute of the soil through which it has
passed. The Missouri pours out its waters heav-
ily charged with the marl of the Rocky Mountains,
the saffron sands of the Yellow Stone, and the chalk
of the White River; the Ohio holds in its floods
the vegetable mould of the Alleghanies, and the
Arkansas and Red Rivers bring in the deep-dyed
alluvion of their banks. Each tributary mingles
the spoils of its native hills with the general flood.
And yet after the contributions of so many streams,
the remarkable fact is observed, that its breadth
and volume seem rather diminished than increased.
Above the embouchure of the Missouri, fifteen hun-
dred miles from the Mexican Gulf, it is broader
than at New Orleans, with scarce one-tenth of its
water; and at the foot of St. Anthony's Falls, its
breadth is but one third less. This forms a striking
characteristic of the western rivers; owes, per-
haps, its origin partially to the turbid character of
their waters: as they approach their outlet they
augment in volume, and depth, and impetuosity of
current, but contract their expanse. None, how-
ever, exhibit these features so strikingly as the
great, central stream; and while for its body of
water it is the narrowest stream known, it is
charged with the heavier solutions, and has broad-
er alluvions than any other. The depth of the
river is constantly varying. At New Orleans, it
exceeds one hundred feet. Its width is from half
a mile to two miles. The breadth of its valley, is
from six miles to sixty. The rapidity of its cur-
rent, from two miles to four. Its mean descent,
six inches in a mile; and its annual floods vary
from 12 feet to 60, commencing in March and end-
ing in May. This much for statistics.
Below its confluence with its turbid tributary,
the Mississippi, as has been observed, is no longer
the clear, pure, limpid stream, gushing forth from
the wreathy snows of the North-west, but it whirles
along against its rugged banks, a resistless volume
of heavy sweeping floods, and its aspect of placid
tranquillity is belied no more. The turbid tor-
rent hurries onward, wearing from side to side like
a living creature, as it braces its head—roll-

ing along in a deep cut race path through a vast
expanse of lowland and meadow, from the exhaust-
less mould of which are reared aloft those enor-
mous shafts, shrouded in the fresh spind, or the
fascinated parasites, for which its alluvial bottoms
are so famous. And yet the valley of the endless
river cannot be deemed heavily timbered, when com-
pared with the forested hills of the Ohio. The syc-
amore, the elm, the linden, the cotton-wood, the cy-
press, and other trees of deciduous foliage, may
attain a greater diameter, but the huge trunks are
more sparse and more isolated in recurrence.
But one of the most striking phenomena of the
Mississippi, in common with all the Western rivers,
and one which distinguishes them from those which
disembogue their waters into the Atlantic, is the
uniformity of its windings. The river, in its
onward course, makes a semi-circular sweep, al-
most with the precision of a compass, and then it
is precipitated diagonally across its channel, to a
curve of equal regularity, upon the opposite shore.
The deepest channel, and the most rapid current,
is said to exist in the bend; and thus the stream
generally infringes upon the bend side, and throws
up a sand-bar on the shore opposite. So constantly
it does these sinuosities recur, that they are said to
be but three reaches of any extent, between the
confluence of the Ohio and the Gulf: and so uni-
form, that the boatmen and the Indians have been
accustomed to estimate their progress by the num-
ber of bends, rather than by the number of miles.
One of the sweeps of the Missouri is said to in-
clude a distance of forty miles in its curve, and a
circuit of half that distance is not uncommon.—
Some times a "cut-off," in the parlance of the wa-
termen, is produced at the bends, where the stream
in its headlong course has burst through the nar-
row neck of the peninsula, around which it once
circled. At a point called the "grand cut-off,"
steamers now pass through an isthmus of less than
one mile, where, formerly, was required a circuit
of twenty. The current in its more furious stages,
often tears up islands from the bed of the river, nu-
merous sand-bars and points, and sweeps off whole
acres of alluvion with the superincumbent forests.
In the season of floods, the settlers in their log-
cabins are often startled from their sleep by the
deep sullen crash of a "land-slip," as such re-
movals are called.

MILITARY ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote connected with the bat-
tle of Oriskany, relative to Lieutenant Macpherson,
whose heroism at Badajoz we have recorded, will
not be uninteresting. He was still a lieutenant at
the battle of Oriskany, attached to light company of
the 45th foot. Just before the attack commenced,
the regiment was drawn up in line, partly hidden
by a kind of hedge or bank. The bugles had
sounded the recall, and the right troops were ha-
stening back to form in the rear. As the file
opened to let them pass through, some of the en-
emy's traitors had followed them up to the line,
which made Macpherson anxious to see the whole
of the men fall in before he himself retired. The
skirmishing was still kept up as they fell back, and
an occasional man fell on both sides, as these ex-
pert shots rapidly loaded as they moved, and then
with deadly accuracy turned to stop the advance
of their enemy. The gallant Macpherson, in his
anxiety to do his duty, was left almost the last,
when he was about to effect his own retreat; but
just at this moment he perceived one of the en-
emy's sharpshooters, within about twenty yards,
raising his piece to take deliberate aim at him.—
This man had ventured thus far alone; for his com-
rades, having come within range of the fire from
the line, had commenced retreating. Lieut. Mac-
pherson's own description of his reflections at the
moment are both amusing and painful.

"I saw the man," he observed, "taking delib-
erate aim at me. What to do I did not know. I
could not get at him before he could fire, while to
retreat would be equally useless. I should then be
shot in the back, for I knew he was one of those
picked men who never missed any thing. In fact,
I could think of nothing else but to stand fire.—
The fellow was a confounded long time taking his
aim, as if determined to make sure of his mark.
So I put myself in an attitude by presenting my
right side to him, putting my arm straight down
to cover me, and screwing myself up as small as
possible; but I can assure you I felt smaller than
I looked, as I stood like a target, to be shot at by
so determined a looking fellow, who could hit any
one of my buttons he pleased. At last bang went
his piece, and I felt, in a moment, he was right.—
I did not fall, but staggered a few paces backward,
and then felt very much inclined to reach my sol-
diers, some of whom had seen the whole affair,
without being able to render me assistance. My
right arm was rendered unserviceable, and I felt
confident that the ball had entered my body.—I
was uncertain whether or not it found its way out.
I staggered toward the line, but must have fallen,
had not a brave fellow, named Kelly, an Irishman,
and one of our crack shots, seeing that I was hit,
run forward to support me. As soon as I felt his
friendly grip around my body I mustered fresh
strength, though bleeding profusely both inside
and out.
"Kelly commenced a dialogue, observing, 'By
my soul, sir, you're badly wounded, sure?' I felt
very faint, but replied, 'Yes, Kelly, I think so—
but if the ball is out.' Kelly watched its course,
and then placing his hands upon my loins, where it
should have made its exit, exclaimed, 'No, by my
soul, then it isn't, and you're a-poking yet.' But
where's the man that did it?' Without, at the mo-
ment, any feeling of revenge toward him whom I
then thought my destroyer, I pointed in the direc-
tion whence he had fired.—and there, on the very
spot, stood that daring fellow, deliberately
repeating his rifle to have another shot at my ven-
erable and to finish me. But Kelly caught hold of
me for a moment, and I saw his covering coat
stained by his blood. The French soldier was

unmoved. Kelly fired, and he fell dead."
The lieutenant, in relating this incident, spoke
with much regret of the fate of the gallant enemy.

From the Atlantic Advocate.
FEROCITY OF ANIMALS.

A friend of ours, lately returned from a tour of
that section of country in the vicinity of Grand
River, informs us that the number of panthers in
that neighborhood at this time, is beyond precedent.
He gave us accounts of three different attacks
made by these savage beasts, upon residents there-
abouts, which happened at the time of his excur-
sion. The first panther attacked the man and his
negro, who were in the swamp cutting wood. The
stanchion of his cart having been broken, the man
had just cut a large stick to replace it, when a pan-
ther leaped on him, fastening his teeth and claws
into the back part of the neck; the negro ran im-
mediately, but hearing his master's cries, turned and
attacked the beast, who turned upon him, when the
late sufferer seized the stick intended to repair the
cart, and at one blow killed the animal, by break-
ing his back.

The second instance was of a more ludicrous
nature. It seems that a Yankee scion had trans-
planted himself temporarily in that vicinity, and
being of the usual enterprising disposition: did not
rest long before he concluded to lay the forest un-
der contribution for deer meat. Accordingly, he
sallied forth one day, on his shoulder the ducking
gun, with which he had often paraboluted the
shores of Massachusetts Bay, and favored by for-
tune, soon laid prostrate an enormous buck, so
large, that one half of the animal was all that he
could possibly bear home at a time. He made a
second trip to bring in the rest, which he found, but
in doing this, was unfortunate enough to lose him-
self. Night coming on, he chose for a resting
place a spot in the centre of an old piece of dry
cane, where he kindled a fire, and carefully dis-
posed of his deer meat. Under these circumstances,
Jonathan sat crouching before the flames, his gun
reclining against a fallen cypress of large dimen-
sions close by, and his mind intent on considering
as to the applicability of the timber out of which
wooden ware is turned, to the construction of
steamboat boilers, on the supposition that it grew
to sufficient size; and in the probable event of the
Russian iron mines being exhausted, when he was
distracted by an almost simultaneous crackle, of a
great number of cane stalks close by. "I shouldn't
wonder," said the exotic, laying off his large straw
hat to listen, "if that wasn't somebody on a rail road
carvey; heech boilers would do pre-eminent for
locomotives. No left at all to carry, and not sub-
ject in the slightest to rust. Hallow! stranger, you
wouldn't like to trade?" A sudden intrusion of a
ferocious looking brute cut short the Yankee, who
tried the hollow of the cypress log, and on quit-
ting his asylum after some time, found no re-
mains of his deer and his straw hat in evidence. "Well,
I do declare, nineteen feet between the extremities
and a fractured over. I rather think, as there's no
deer meat, that it might be as well for me to take
a supping." Which he accordingly did, and at the
last accounts was on his way back to New
England.

The last occurrence was on the plantation of Mr.
Carr, who was sitting in his house one evening,
when an unusual noise was heard in the direction
of his dog-sty. Divining the cause, he sought up
his gun and went to investigate. On the way to
the enclosure he discovered that the gun was un-
loaded. Nevertheless he continued, and falling in
with a large panther, struck it over the nose with
so much force, that the stock of his gun separated
from the barrel, and the beast ran off in the wood.
Returning to his house and loading his gun, (which
was not materially damaged) he again went out
accompanied by his wife with a tomahawk, and a
young woman with an axe. The panther had
made his retreat behind a bunch of palmetto, which
it was necessary to cut down before he could get
an opportunity to shoot the animal. This he did
and was in the act of resuming his gun, when the
beast sprang on him, overthrew him and bit him
severely in the head. The panther letting go
elsewhere, suddenly made an attempt to fix his
teeth in Mr. Carr's throat, which last he only frus-
trated by grasping the animal's lower jaw with
his hand which was bitten through immediately.—
At this crisis the panther was attacked by two new
foes, Mrs. Carr with her tomahawk and a small dog
which had followed them from the house, where-
upon he made a second retreat into the bushes,
carrying the dog with him; Mr. Carr having been
very dangerously wounded returned home and
sent for a neighbor named Mr. Ives, whose pro-
cesses in such encounters was noted, and who dress-
ing himself in very strong clothing as some pro-
tection, heavily armed and accompanied by a very
savage dog, repaired to the panther which was
easily discovered from the cries of the first dog,
which was with him still. Whilst in the act of
searching for the panther, he again surprised this
new combatant, and without giving him time to
fire, sprang on and overthrew him simultaneously,
and had fastened his teeth in the back of Captain
Ives's neck, when the dog attacking him, diverted
his attention until Capt. I. drew his bowie knife,
and plunging it into the heart of the panther put
an end to his exploits.

Our informant states that he saw the hide of this
savage beast, which measured near nine feet from
the nose to the end of the tail.

HARD CASES.

To serve faithfully, and not to please.
To go on a journey to see a friend, and meet a
cold reception.
To give a friendly warning, and have your
motives suspected, and your kindness requited
with coldness or hatred.
To do the best you can, and then be contemptu-
ously told by those who would give you neither
counsel, nor assistance, that you ought to have done
better. A poet, in describing such critics, says:
They were
Indeed a simple race of men, who had
One only art, which taught them still to say,
Whatever was done, might have been better done.
To work hard half of one's life in amassing a
fortune, and then to spend the rest of life watching
that fortune pass to the hands of the wicked and the
unworthy.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

"Happy is he who knows a mother's love."
What is so pure?—The paternal affection, the
friend sympathy, and the lover's passion. But
maternal affection, while she waits her faith with
looks forward to the best fruit of her labor,
and her love. But maternal affection springs from
the breast uninvolved by the woe of hope, unadul-
terated by the touch of interest. Its objects are
the weak and the woe. It heaves the cradle of
infantile pain, or hovers near the couch of the faint
and the forsaken. Its sweetest smiles break through
the clouds of misfortune, and its gentlest tones rise
amid the sighs of suffering and of sorrow. It is
a limpid and lovely flow of feeling, which gushes
from the fountain of purity, courses the heart,
through selfish designs and sordid passions, un-
mingling and unsullied.

What is so firm?—Time and misfortune, pen-
ury and persecution, hatred and infamy, may roll
their dark waves successfully over it—and still it
remains unchanged; or the more potent allurement
of fortune, opulence and pride, power and splendor
may woo her—and yet she is unmoved! A moth-
er's love, forever!

What is so faithful?—From infancy to age,
"through good report and through evil report," the
dew of maternal affection are shed upon the soul.
When heart stricken and abandoned, when brand-
ed by shame, and followed by scorn, her arms are
still open—her breast is still kind through every
trial that love will follow, cheer us in our sorrows,
support us in disease, smooth the pillow of pain,
and moisten the bed of death! "Happy is he who
knows a mother's love."

There is no passion in the human breast more
deep, powerful and lasting than parental love. At
times under all circumstances. The child may de-
scend into the very depths of depravity. It may
forsake its home and wander in foreign climes, but
still the parent's love cannot be destroyed. Amidst
the heaviest affliction, it will gush forth like the
stream of the fountain. There is one peculiar
trait in this love that I always contemplate with
admiration. This is the strong and ever active
desire to reform a wayward child. Time, wealth,
and all the energies of the mind will be devoted to
the purpose—every motive will be possessed—such
passion of the soul will be touched. When at last,
hope expires, and is given up to the dominion of
vice, the anguish of the parent is terrible. No
language can describe the grief that fills the heart.
In many instances, the mind has lost its energy
and native strength; and not infrequently has been
the horrid result. How grateful and overwhelming
must be the feelings of that child who brings a re-
pent to an untimely grave. Greater sorrow can
scarcely exist on this earth than that which dwells
in the heart of that child who is called to stand at
the grave of an injured parent. A thousand worlds
would he give to hear a voice from its depths, pro-
claiming forgiveness!

From the United States Gazette.
REMEDY FOR BURNS.

DR. BEN: I have no other new remedies for
human ills given to the newspapers, and then at
once consigned to oblivion, than I have for a great
while hesitated to present this remedy to the pub-
lic. For fourteen years I have possessed it, and
witnessed its healing effects. I deliberately say
from fourteen years experience, that no disease or
injury to the human system has a more certain
remedy than this, for this most distressing of all
injuries, that of scalds and burns. The relief is
almost instantaneous; from a minute or two to a
half an hour, will usually find a full relief from
pain. No matter the extent of the burn, even if
all the skin is removed from the body. The first
knowledge I had of it was the almost miraculous
cure of a little boy, who fell into a half bushel
of boiling water, prepared for scalding the bristles
from swine. The entire person and limbs of the
boy passed under the scalding water up to the chin
so as to scald his whole neck. On removing his
clothes, nearly all the skin followed from his neck,
hands, arms, chest, back, abdomen, and almost
every bit of skin from his lower extremities. In
this deplorable condition, literally flayed alive with
scalding water, the remedy was promptly applied,
as a momentary application until the physicians
should arrive. Two eminent physicians soon came,
and on learning the extent of the scald, pronounced
it a certainly fatal case, and directed the boy to re-
main with the remedy over him until he should die.
In six weeks he was restored quite well, with
scarcely a scar on any part of his person or limbs.
The remedy increases in value from the fact, that
under almost all circumstances it may be obtained.
It is as follows:—Take soot from a chimney where
wood is burned, rub it fine, and mix one part soot
to three parts of nearly so of hog's lard, fresh but-
ter, or any kind of fresh grease, that is not salted;
spread this on linen or muslin, or any cotton cloth
for easier and more perfect adaptation. If in very
extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be torn
into strips before putting over the scald. Let the
remedy be freely and fully applied, so as to per-
fectly cover all the burned parts. No other appli-
cation is required until the patient is well, except
to apply fresh applications of the soot and lard, &c.
In steamboat explosions, this remedy can, in
nearly all cases be at once applied, and if done,
many valuable lives will be saved, and a vast
amount of suffering alleviated.

If you and the corps editorial, will hand this re-
medy around our country, and invite attention to
it, and that also those who use it, may give their
testimony for or against. I feel assured that in a
few months, this most efficacious and simple re-
failing remedy will be every where known and used
in the United States.—A Physician of New York.

GENS OF PRONE FROM COWPER.

Sweet self will always claim a right to be first
considered; a claim which few people are much
given to dispute.
Few things are more interesting than death-bed
memoirs. They interest every reader, because
they speak of a period at which we all must arrive,
and afford solid ground of encouragement to move
vows to expect the same or similar support and
comfort when it shall be their turn to die.
How true it is that by increasing the knowledge of
our conveniences, we multiply our wants in exactly
the same proportion.
Some diversions of the mind are necessary to
withstand the attacks of melancholy.

AGRICULTURE.
GRASSES, ETC. FOR CATTLE.

MR. EDITOR: As your valuable
all subjects connected with the
country, and more particularly the
tion of it, I beg leave to present
The growing of wool does not
present, but the time is coming
country for us to make some
as or not, there are already a
fond of good and common
suffered from raising them
other disorders. My experi-
tion of that fear.
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From the Southern Agriculturist.
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...the storm in which the city was...
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EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

The New York and Philadelphia Rail Road.
In consequence of the high water in the Delaware on Saturday night, part of the Rail Road near White Hill, about two miles on this side of Bordentown, was overflowed and covered with blocks of ice. The train could not therefore proceed, and a letter bag with the mail for the South, were forwarded in a country two horse wagon, and arrived at the Post-office at a little before 8 yesterday morning. The newspaper bags were not at that time brought on.

THE STORM ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
Gray's Ferry and other bridges destroyed.
The frohest in the Schuylkill was more alarming than any that has been experienced for years. The banks of the river were overflowed for several miles, and property to the amount of thousands upon thousands of dollars must have been destroyed. More than one frame building was carried from its mooring place, and borne with great rapidity along the impetuous stream. Some idea of the increase of waters may be formed from the fact, that the old round some of the grounds of the Alma House was completely covered, and several canal boats were floated over the top of it. Mr. English, the owner of the boat house, on the margin of the river, lost the greater part of his furniture, and with difficulty escaped with his life.

A boat house near the same place was carried away. One or two small bridges, on the small streams above, were dashed to pieces by the force of the current or the ice, while we have ruins of a disastrous nature in relation to several substantial structures on the Schuylkill and neighboring rivers. The bridge at Gray's Ferry has been badly injured, as will be seen by the following account, for which we are indebted to Mr. Bates, of the Merchants' Exchange, who visited the scene of disaster yesterday morning.

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books.

Saturday, January 27, 8 A. M.
The Southern mail, due last evening, has not yet reached the Post office. We regret to learn that the bridge at Gray's Ferry, was carried away by the great freshet in the Schuylkill.

The New York letter, mail reached the Post-office at eight A. M., and was brought from Bordentown in a two horse country wagon. The great freshet has overflowed the road in many places; and the sudden change produced ice, so as to prevent the passage of the locomotive on the Rail Road. The paper mail is unfortunately among the missing, and we are, this morning, without a paper from the North or the South.

We learn that the tow boat Delaware has been employed to carry the Southern mail to Wilmington, Delaware, and also to bring up that which is due to the Schuylkill.

We have taken some pains to view the Bridge at Gray's Ferry. About two hundred feet in the length of it has been carried away. Apparently the foundation of the bridge is uninjured. Two spans are gone, and also the top pieces. The bridge will be temporarily repaired in a few days. The freshet has caused the greatest inundation ever known to the Schuylkill. No wharves are to be seen. We have not yet learned the particulars of the disaster. The water rose seventeen feet above low water mark. The Floating Bridge, as called, has entirely disappeared. Not a vestige of it is to be seen.

We have an advice of the prevalence of this storm further east than New York, and there it appears to have raged with a violence equal to that which it has in Philadelphia.

From the New York Journal of Commerce of Jan. 22.

SEVERE GALE.

One of the severest gales we have ever experienced, visited this city on Saturday afternoon. The previous weather was mild, with a moderate breeze from the eastward, and indications of a storm. In the course of the night rain commenced falling, and the wind at times was quite fresh, but when there was a rapid increase in the uprush of the elements, and by three o'clock a regular storm was upon us, from about S. E. For an hour and a half there was a constant rush of wind, and its violence was terrific. The destruction of signs, boards, the thrashing of window blinds, the scattering of slates and other appendages of buildings, the whistling of rigging, the general roar of the tempest, were the first indications to which public attention was directed; and the danger soon became apparent, in some parts more formidable than in others. The sea was rising rapidly, and driven forward by the wind, soon covered the wharves, and then invaded the beach, nearly the whole of which, including the side walk, was for some time under water to the depth of one to three feet. Up Maiden Lane, Broad, Fulton, Beekman street, Peck Slip, &c. the water reached Front-street, and in some of them was passed beyond Water street.

Further Particulars.—Respecting the amount of damage sustained in New York by the gale, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Herald says: "From the quantity of goods which was stored in the cellars, which are overflowed, on the margins of both rivers, together with the loss of other property on the wharves, and the unroofing of buildings, destruction of signs, chimneys, &c., the total loss of property cannot fall short of one million of dollars. Among other articles destroyed, I understood some ten thousand bags coffee, and several thousand bushels salt."

A letter from Allentown, Pennsylvania, states that the Lehigh was swollen to a fearful height by the rains of Saturday, and that some of thousands of dollars worth of property had been lost in that neighborhood. The mail drive and one horse were drowned in attempting to enter the town.

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GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

On Thursday morning, at one o'clock, the thermometer, standing at one degree below zero, a fire broke out in the basement of the building, in Haverhill street, between Broadway and the Bowery, at the corner of the latter street, where a large Grocery and Provision store, with other buildings. On Broadway street, nearly between Cooper street, three brick dwellings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at not more than \$60 or \$65,000, of which a considerable part is covered by insurance. The fire broke out in two other places at the same time, but was quickly extinguished. The Catholic Church was in imminent danger for some time. It was on fire at several places.

Professional Indifference.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from London, complains with which a address was sent a police.

The President of the College of Physicians has got himself into a very awkward position. In a letter, Baronet, had invited his friend Mr. Lockley to accompany him to his country residence, and with apoplexy. The train stopped, the Baronet ordered surgical assistance to be procured, and that Mr. Lockley should be taken to the house. Had Sir Henry died, his life would, most probably, have been saved. The explanation of the indignation of the public is human.

Camel's Hair Shawls are a thing in Fashion, New York, at prices equal to those of N. E. One dealer advertises the richest shawl ever seen in America, at \$2,500—another is offering from \$800 to \$300. A number of years of labor is often bestowed upon one of these articles by the Arabs, but the purchase of such a costly good taste nor does it help to procure comfort and duty.

The Gold Eagle.—This beautiful coin, after a long absence, has re-appeared in our country. The mint at Philadelphia is striking them, and a quantity has arrived here. It is not only a noble coin, but in its improved appearance, a fair specimen of the art. As yet, only the mint at Philadelphia has issued this coin; but the branch mints will soon be issuing it. It is found that Philadelphia is an excellent place to diffuse the coin from. It is found that the coinage much better from other points, and therefore the coinage of the branches will be sedulously attended to.—*Globe.*

Atrocious Villainy.—The Kingston (L. C.) Herald contains an account of an atrocious attempt to poison the militia forces stationed at Beaufort, N. C. Body, the government baker, at Beaufort, discovered that his purchases of water with which he was going to knead his dough, presented a singular appearance, as if in a state of fermentation. On examining the water, found that it had been poisoned so strongly that every man who might have partaken of the bread must have died. A man was arrested on suspicion of having poisoned the water, and committed to jail.

FROM JAMICA.

News, Jan. 17.
By the arrival of the brig Susan Capt. Cope, and the Morning Journal of the 15th ult. the Assembly was in session, and the agenda of the day. The press is highly inflamed, and bold charges and recriminations only are heard. The apprentices "had taken to the hills, and were throwing down stones on the works and overseers' houses." The Despatch, in alluding to the long Christmas holidays at hand, and the disgusting views of the return to the plantations again, and adds, that, "if we [the British whites] except any serious calamity, we have God's providence, and not the Executive wisdom, to thank."—*Beacon.*

From the United States Gazette.

MISSOURI IRON MOUNTAIN.

We have been much interested by an inspection of specimens of ore from the renowned Iron Mountain, and Pilot Knob of Missouri, and of samples of those ores.

About two years ago, a company was formed, who obtained from the Legislature of Missouri a charter of most liberal character, and with ample powers for prosecuting the mining and manufacturing interest of the company may be promoted. The crisis of monetary affairs through which the country has since passed came at an inopportune moment for the immediate commencement of the means of rendering them useful to the public. Instead of 5,000 acres of land, originally designed to form the domain of the company, it has been increased to 27,000 acres, of which 3,500 are situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, and Pilot Knob, about forty miles to the westward. On the river tract, a site has been selected for large scale, upon a high and commodious portion of the bank, not subject to inundation or under-bankments, levees, or other defenses. This site sits, above the mouth of the Ohio river, ten miles below St. Genevieve, eighty miles below St. Louis, the navigation between the latter city and New Orleans.

The company owning the Iron Mountains have secured a charter for a rail-road from the above mentioned place to the mouth of the Ohio river, and the construction of a settlement at the latter place.

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Ebenezer Academy.

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